## WHERE OIL IS FOUND.

The Economic Value and Civilizing Influence of Petroleum.

THE QUALITY OF COLORADO OIL.

An Immense Productive District Within the Arctic Circle.

THE PARLIEST SEARCHERS FOR GOLD

PERSONAL POR THE DISPATCH.



MONG the various earth resources which have been brought into gen. ent generation, petroleum holds the

that it has brought light to almost every household. To the United States it has \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 per annum, in this respect ranking with anthracite as favorable as the observations will coal. It has also been a large element in our foreign trade. For awhile it seemed that, as regards this substance, the United States would encounter no considerable competition in the world's markets. It now appears evident, however, that the marvelous wells at Baku, on the shores of the Caspian, will contend with us for the trade beyond our own frontiers. In 1887, 312,000,000 gallons were shipped from the Russian field, amounting to about one-third of the pro-duction in the United States. The production from the Caspian territory is increasing by leaps and bounds. The flow from the wells is so enormous that no storage can be provided for it, and indeed, from one well it s said that more than 1,000,000 barrels were lost from the impossibility of constructing reservoirs with sufficient rapidity to contain

### COLORADO OIL.

The competition from this unexpected source makes it a matter of importance to ascertain how far our sources of American supply are to continue. A few years ago it was supposed that all the profitable oil fields of this country were known. As these fields already began to show symptoms of exhaustion, the question was as to the endurance of the source of profit. A recent paper by Prof. J. S. Newberry, read before the New York Academy of Sciences, was printed in the Engineering and Mining Journal, It describes the general conditions of the oil field in the northwestern corner of Colorado. The discovery was first made 20 years ago, but it is only within four years that the oil was found in paying quantities. There are now about 40 wells; none of them yield oil in the large quantity which is afforded by certain Pennsylvania wells, but they pour out from 20 to 100 barrels a day from each opening, and the yield now am unts to about 1,000 barrels a day.

There are a number of interesting facts connected with this Colorado oil which deserve the attention of the reader. In the first place the discovery is of much importance because the oil comes from the rocks of the cretaceous age, a horizon which has not previously yielded any considerable quan-tity of petroleum. Within the valley of the Mississippi all the oil has been derived from rocks below the coal measures, and the presumption has been that deposits as modern as the cretaceous would not be likely to vield any profitable quantities of this sub-

process of refining is very easy, and the residuum left after the preparation of the material for market is extremely rich in

After setting forth the facts concerning the Colorado oil fields, Prof. Newberry discusses the formation of pteroleum. He is inclined to believe that it is in all cases due to the decomposition of vegetable matter contained in the rocks where it is produced. Concerning this view there is no general concensus of opinion. The facts seem to me to lead to the conclusion that any organic matter, whether vegetable or animal, may produce by its decomposition both oil and

## CONTINUOUS PRODUCTION.

Prof. Newberry inclines to the opinion that there is a continuous process of production of this material in the rocks, the ancient organic stores not having yet completely undergone the processes of decomsition which produce such oils. He notes the interesting fact that the oil wells at Mecca, O., which at first yielded considerable quantities of petroleum, were soon, as it appeared, exhausted. Further observa-tions has shown that these wells can be pumped for a few days each year, the quantity so obtained showing no marks of diminution. He concludes from this evidence that there is a process of continuous production going on within the rocks

Another new field for the production of coal oil seems likely to be developed in the far north of this continent. A committee of the Senate of Canada has recently made a report on the resources of the area of Brit-ish America lying in the valley of the Mackenzie river. From this report it is ascertained that a large part of that valley, nearly half of its area, indeed, gives promise of producing petroleum in large quantities. The general character of the geological structure in that region is in favor of the conclusions attained by this commission. Thus, although the matter has not been submitted to the economic tests, it seems not unlikely that in this vast area, far exceeding in extent the previously known petro-leum districts of North America, we may find a source of supply of this valuable material. It is true that a large part of the country is close to the Arctic ocean and in a climate which precludes all hope of gaining access to it within the present century; but an area of 100,000 square miles or more is south of the parallel of 600, and an area of 50,000 or more square miles lies within 600 miles of the Canadian Pacific Railway That portion of it is likely to be made accessible by railway communications within

a few years. It seems not improbable that the continued supremacy or this continent, as a source of petroleum supply, may be insured by this great field. The limited area of the Baku district, if we would apply to that region the conclusions drawn from our American ground, makes it probable that the supply from the Caspian district will not prove enduring. No other important stores bewond the limits of North America have been discovered. Within our own field it same likely that we have a store calculated

## to last for a century or more to come.

In connection with these considerations concerning petroleum, we may call attention to a curious theory concerning its origin which has recently been put forth by the distinguished Russian chemist Mendeljeff. His notion is that petroleum is produced by water penetrating downward through the earth's crust to the heated regions and there uniting with the various combinations of carbon and the several metals, especially fron. In this reaction he conceives water gen of the water combining with carbon forming hydrocarbons, the gases ascending toward the surface, where they condense in the form of petroleum. He deems his views supported by the fact that he has succeeded in producing an artificial petroleum by the pination of decomposed water with car-

bides of iron.

Although this is an interesting laboratory experiment, it seems quite certain it throws no light on the production of ordinary petroleum, and this for the reason that we never find this substance in rocks which street, Star corner.

have been much heated. It occurs normally in positions far removed from volcanie activity and under circumstances which clearly indicate that it is due to the decom-

position of organic matter

The report on British America which we have noted above with reference to the conclusions concerning the extension of petro-leum has also much popular interest from the facts which it affords concerning various other resources beside petroleum which may be of value to men who resort to these high regions when the world becomes overcrowded. It is interesting to note that there is another source of light and heat in that hyperborean region where both of these agents are to be in such demand. The commission asserts the existence of very extensive lignite deposits extending throughout more than half of the Mackenzie basin. Although these lignites being but half baked coals are poor substitutes for our high grade fuels, there presence in this country, in which no better subterranean fuels are known, is likely to prove of the utmost importance as regards the fitness of the area for man's use. eral use within the | They will afford both heat and light, and lifetime of the pres- with proper treatment, gas as well.

EXTENSION OF CULTIVATION. It is perhaps with reference to the agrifirst place in eco- cultural resources of this territory that the nomic value and in report of the Canadian commission is of its influence on in the report and indicated on the maps civilization. It is not too much to say light to almost every sited. States it has household. To the United States it has been of great economic value, for the reason that it has given an increase of our commercial products amounting in value to between up to the mouth of the Mackenzie river. Although these statements are probably

and may assert a greater adaptability of this region to the use of agriculture than experience will bear out, there can be no question of their importance as indicating the extension of the tillable area of the continent over a field of several hundred thous-and square miles which has hitherto been deemed unsuited to the use of civilized man. The facts appear to show that an area of not less than 400,000 square miles, or, say ten times that of Kentucky, has by this report been added to our reckoning as to the habitable area of North America. In a recent communication to the London

Economist, Ottamar Haupt gives a computation as to the total quantity of gold held by the United States Treasury and the national banks of the various European States. He shows pretty conclusively that there has been a notable increase in the quantity of this precious metal in these Government stores during the past year. The amount in October, 1887, was estimated at 5,961,000,000l, and in October, 1888, 6,525,000,000l, or, say, at present, for the total store of gold in the Government treasuries about 1,000,000,000,-000f. Despite this great horde and the strong positions given to the national currencies thereby, the gold market seems in a singular sensitive state. Whenever the gold shipments set in from any country the general markets at once exhibit indications of fear on the part of the financiers. This apprehension, though probably due to various causes, doubtless in part represents the apprehension lest the total amount of gold in any country be insufficient to maintain the stability of the currency. It is satisfactory to note that at present the United States Treasury has more gold at its command than is held in any other national ository, the total in 1888 amounting to 1.726,000,0001.

LITTLE GOLD IN CANADA. It would doubtless be in an immediate sense very fortunate if new discoveries of gold fields would serve to increase the supply of the precious metal in something like the way in which the California finds of 40 years ago enhanced the world's supply. It is therefore with some regret we note that years ago enhanced the world's supply. It is therefore with some regret we note that the Canadian commission does not seem very hopeful as to the profitable nature of the wide area of sands containing gold lying on the western side of the Mackenzier, Many geologists were disposed to look upon this field as a possible source of look upon this field as a look upon t extensive supply from gravels, though the washing could, of course, be carried on during only a part of the year. It appears now that, until Central Africa comes to be better known, there is little chance of a new Elegiven valuable franchises without any dorade comparable to that of California or

Australia. It is evident that the search for gold among the early peoples of Asia, and prob-bly among all primitive folk after they had come to esteem the precious metal-was ex-tremely ardent. Thus, Mr. G. Atwood, in a recent paper published in the quarterly Journal of the Geological Society, observes that in the province of Mysore of Southern India natives in former centuries have shown a curious skill in searching out every possible deposit of gold over a very exten-sive area. Although he tested for gold at several hundred points he never found it in a single place where the old miners had not left the marks of their work. They appear to have won all that substance from the alluvial deposits, and to have searched all the outcrops of quartz in their inquiry for the

The fact seems to be that Europe, Asia and much of Africa have been thoroughly scoured for this precious metal. With all the modern search for new supplies, no new profitable fields have been developed in these areas. All the important modern supply of gold has come from the Americas, n Australia, and in a measure from

Africa. A HAZY THEORY. In the correspondence column of Science there has of late been much discussion as to the nature of the curious haze which is often seen in Alpine and other parts of the old world. This haze, most distinct at morning and evening, does not seem to be cloud-like in its nature for it is evidently not composed of watery vapor. It has been suggested that it is smoke, but there are no forest fires in that region such as yield the abundant smoke often found in this covn-try. M. Antoine d'Abbadie suggests in the last number of Nature that such peculiar haze abounds in many countries, and that it has special names in Portuguese, in Spanish, in the Basque language, in Ethiopis, German and elsewhere. He notes the interesting fact that the Ethiopians compare it with smoke but regard it as distinct

from it.

M. d'Abbadie agrees with Prof. Tyndall that this curious baze commonly appears in horizontal layers, o ten of a singular form. He notes the fact that the Ethiopian scholars, in commenting on the teuth chapter of Exodus, state that the darkness referred to in the twenty-second verse was an intense form of this haze, to which they give the name dohar. They furthermore explain that the "light enjoyed by the children of Israel" is fully borne out by the fact that the dobar may sometimes be present in one place and absent in another. The learned writer suggests that this Alpine haze is only dry sir, which, as is well known to astrono mers, is less transparent than very moist air. He apparently regards these hazy layers as bands of air exceptionally free from watery vapor. Last of all, he notes the interesting fact that the natives of countries in which the dobar abounds are remarkably swarthy. and he asks the question whether or not it operates to darken men's skin. This suggestion is probably of no account except of c from its amusing nature. That a haze ent which is always high above the earth could for serve in any way to darken men's skins when we know that such darkening is suf-

ficiently effected by the sun's rays alone is he very extremity of speculation. It is worth while for our observers in this ountry to make some study of this peculiar haze. It probably occurs in the mountainous parts of America as well as elsewhere: or if it is wanting in our country, that fact of itself will be an important observation. PROF. N. S. SHALER.

Strangely Contorted Strangely Conterted

Are the joints by rheumatism. Extirpate this atrocious disease, as well as gout and neuralgia, at the outset with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and avoid possible life-long agony. It is a tempting of Providence to delay when rheumatism a-sails you, as it is not only obstinate, but dangerous. Chills and fever, kidney complaints, nervousness, debility, constipation and dyspepsia are also routed by the Bitters. Use regularly.

HATS, special styles, Jackson's pocket hat, from 74 cents up. 954 and 956 Liberty street. Star corner. 278u

# PLAYING WITH FIRE

The Law for the Rich and the Law for the Poor Nowadays.

THOSE NATURAL GAS DECISIONS

Of the Supreme Court Calculated to Make

People Ponder. TWO LEGAL PICTURES PRESENTED

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.)

slowly, but none the less surely, drifting to that point outlined by the poet where he says of Lo! the poor Indian:

We, the rightful lords of yore, Are the rightful lords no more. And what is true of Lo! the red man will soon be equally true of Lo! his "pale-faced

brother. I have no sympathy whatever for what is commonly preached as communism, and our Anglo-Saxon thrones of "law and order" compel us to gracefully accept legal decisions which we feel are strained or erroneous. Yet it is impossible not to feel that such decisions as those handed down during the week will in the future not only breed what Carlyle calls "law defiers," but that they are giving legal effect and force to principles which the vast mass of orderly and intelligent citizens feel to be a mon-

strous wrong.

The average citizen cares nothing for the tax collector's "pugs" involved in this de-cision. Very little more for the mere "tare and uet" as such, so far as it effects the city's exchequer, but it is surely a curious spectacle to find the Court of last resort in

Wigs. And why not? Take a very simple proposition, which everyone can understand without petti-

fogging: A stranger visits the city—has no interests there, is a mere bird of passage. He orders a cab. He is charged an excessive rate, and he finds a remedy—a tariff of rates ordained by the municipality for the protection of "all and sundry" persons within our gates. He pays neither tithes nor taxes -gives no equivalent for the police, magis-terial and legal protection afforded. He

and quidiebits of modern law.

Now look at the reverse of this picture and tell me if the drift is not toward a "de-cline and fall." Here is a corporation sort of equivalent, permitted to use the highways, tear up and obstruct streets, make mud holes out of leading thoroughfares, cause citizens loss and annoyance without any redress, asserting rights not claimed by any citizen, and assuming to charge the public, which has been granted all these favors, any rate it pleases for its product, and when the public attempts to resist these extortionate claims, it is told by the highest court in the State that it can have no redress, and the creature is above the creator. Pray where do "we, the peo-

ple," come in under such a doctrine? HISTORY MAY REPEAT ITSELF. If such decisions must stand, the Huns and Vandals which Lord Macaulay predicted would overthrow the "Great public" in the twentieth century will likely be recruited very largely from the sons of the "law abiding" citizens of the nine-

Tell me, 1 implore, Quoth the raven evermore.

teenth century.

Take the other case, and

sort of "inequality" in a land of 'eoual laws" to continue? A poor man erects a homestead of brick and mortar, and the assessor comes along and assesses the homestead at what is facetiously termed its actual cash valuation. quency as inevitably as the day follows the night. No courts or retinue of lawyers in-tervene in his behalf. Whether it be robbery

under the form of law, or the other kind, he must stand it, nolens, volens. But lo here is a corporation, which uses—not private ground paid for by individual effort, but public ground paid for by the common weal. It digs up the highways, obstructs travel and traffic, and lays pipes which are as much the product of human labor, and, therefore, as property taxable as brick or mortar, and the company resists taxation on this franchise, and this property the big wigs and silk gowns in the highest judgment seat in the State affirms the corporate claim as against the individual. Injustice cannot permanently thrive under our Anglo-Saxon civilization, and 'ere the child of to-day is a voter such decisions and their authors will be as forgotten or as exe-crable as Jeffries. It was such outrages as these against "popular right" that compelled the Barons to combine against King John and have made Magna Charta and

Runnymede immortal.

As Charles O'Connor said in the Tweed appeal suits, "When law ceases to be an embodiment of justice, it becomes a thing of ontempt. JAMES W. BREEN. ROSS TOWNSHIP, January 19.

Electrical Diagnosis of the Brain. Several of the Eastern papers are noticing the electropathic diagnosis and treatment of the brain discovered by the able electrical physician, Dr. S. L. Johnson, of this city, and speak favorably of the remarkable results gained in diseases of the brain by his method. Indeed, the results obtained by the doctor in serious brain troubles on many of our citizens, as well as others from different parts of the country, who came to him for brain diagnosis and treatment, are surprising.

WHILE the photographs made by Dabbs have always been considered fine, many people know there is an individuality and refinement about his pictures that distinguish them from all others.

Christy's Dancing Academy, No. 1012 Penn ave. Prof. Christy is forming new classes for beginners on Monday evening, January 21. This is a

TAILORING-One thousand and one styles of goods on hand at all times for making to order at Jackson's, 954 and 956 Liberty st.

BUY a good, reliable watch. Your old watch taken in exchange at Hauch's, No. 295 Fifth ave. Established 1853. WFSu

THE best housekeepers use the best flour. The best flour is "Rosalia," manufactured by Whitmyre & Co.

## SCRAPS FROM THE STUDIES.

Art Items of Interest-What the Hom Artists Are Doing.

MR. GEORGE HETZEL is at present very much interested in the appearance of landmuch interested in the appearance of landscape on a frosty morning, and is engaged upon
a number of small pictures showing the effect
upon nature of these first touches of winter's
cold. One of the works which he has already
completed may be seen at Mayer's, where it
will perhaps attract attention as being the
nearest approach to a cold morning which we
seem likely to encounter this winter. The
supply of the real article of cold heing apparently exhausted, Mr. Hetzel's imitations are,
perhaps, the best substitute we can find.

A NUMBER of paintings from the collection
of Mr. Charles M. Kurtz of New York, are to

Mr. Charles M. Kurtz, of New York, are to be seen at Boyd's, an inspection which will re-pay anyone for the trouble of a visit. They ECISIONS of the Supreme Court of the State during the week touching the illegality of taxing natural gas company pipes, and practically legalizing the claims of the natural gas companies to charge

what they please, are of more far-reaching importance than at first appears, and indicate that we are less surely, drifting to by the poet where he Indian:

I lords of yore, lords of yor companies to charge used for that purpose, and they prove highly

SINCE the exhibition of the great Munkacsy paintings in this city and the much talked of paintings in this city and the much talked of Verestchagin collection in New York, some little speculation has been aroused as to the kind of rooms which serie as studios for artists who produce such extensive works. Mr. Verestchagin's studio, which is situated at Maison Lafitte, one of the suburbs of Paris, is 150 feet long and 50 feet high, and is the largest room ever occupied for such a purpose. This one fact is almost sufficient to convey an idea of the light in which works of art are viewed abroad, when such extensive preparations are of the light in which works of art are viewed abroad, when such extensive preparations are made for their production, but a description of the studios of the most successful painters of England and Francë would also be a tale of luxury beyond anything which our home artists ever dream of.

The question as to whether or no it would

prove beneficial to have such places as art gal-eries open on Sundays is being freely discussed The average citizen cares nothing for the tax collector's "pugs" involved in this decision. Very little more for the mere "tare and net" as such, so far as it effects the city's exchequer, but it is surely a curious spectacle to find the Court of last resort in Pennsylvania closing the English language into a corner to get adjectives vigorous enough to uphold corporate against popular right.

REMEDIES FOR LITIGANTS.

Chief Justice Church used to say in New York that a litigant when beaten in the lower court had two remedies—one to appeal, the other to swear at the court. Here we have no Court of Appeals such as they have in New York, and peradventure our only popular remedy in sight is to "swear at the courts" and certes the public are swearing hard at these later decisions of the Big Wigs. And why not?

Take a very simple proposition which in New York, and is perhaps deserving of con-

For the next few days Gillespie's art gallery will be one of the most interesting places in the vicinity to thos; for whom fine paintings the vicinity to thos; for whom line paintings possess an attraction. There is now on exhibition there about 30 pictures by foreign and American artists, which, for variety of subject and general excellence, is one of the best collections of its size which has ever been seen in this city. Nearly all of these pictures are by well known, not to say famous artists, and though not all equally striking they are yet above the commonplace. Among the most famous names is that of J. L. Gerome, Paris, represented by a shall painting entitled, "In the Mosque," "The Departure," a picture well known here through numerous reproductions, is by F. H. Kaenmerer, a pupil of Gerome's, and is a beautiful piece of work in a bright decorative style of execution. A picture by Charles Sprague Pearce, called "In the Fields," is a strong work, the interest of which centers in the figure of a joing girl, excellently drawn, particularly the work on the head and face, "The Triumph of Judith," by another Parisian attist, E. Richter, also shows good draving in the figure and splendid painting of wxture in the drapery. Some little fault night be found in an otherwise fine marine entitled, "North Atlantic," by H. P. Smith, of New York. No comment is needed on a work by J. G. Brown, his style being so well known here. The picture bearing its name, "The Old Fidder," is one of his possess an attraction. There is now on exhibibeing so well known here. The picture bearing his name, "The Old Fidder," is one of his characteristic studies. A landscape with cattle, by J. M. Hart, of New York, is one of cattle, by J. M. Hart, of New York, is one of the best works of its classever seen in this city. The color is good, the drawing excellent, and the composition beautiful; three things which when combined make a fine picture. The above are a few of the most notable works in this collection, but there are others of equal merit, and a visit to the gallery during their stay will be amply revail. The pictures re-main until next Thursday.

ONE of the most notable paintings ever exe cuted by a Pittsburg arast is that by Mr. John W. Beatty, which has been on exhibition for the past two days in one of the rooms of the Pittsburg Art School. 'Plowing the Orchard' is the title of this work and it very well expresses the character of the subject. The chief interest centers about a pair of magnificent horses standing leady to move forward again as soon as the plow to which they are harnessed shall have been disengaged from a rock which it has encountered. The plowman is seen in the act of drawing the plow out from behind the stone; he is a typical farmer boy, and his attitude is thoroughly in keeping with the action. To the left the background is formed by some fine old fruittrees that stand boldly out against the sky. On the right the sky itself serves as a background, and a sufficient expanse of it is seen to lend light and brilliancy to the work. Beneath the trees, and between them and the horses, is a strip of bright-hued green sward, and in the immediate foreground is the freshly turned earth just broken by the plow. The color scheme of this work is about Pittsburg Art School. 'Plowing the Orchard' is the freshly turned earth just broken by the plow. The color scheme of this work is about all that could be asked. Of the two animals, the one which shows most prominently has just sufficient red in his coloring to form the key-note of the picture, and to pleasantly contrast with the greens of the grass and trees. The sky is a clear blue, which accords well with the colors in the other portions of the picture. In fact, after the splendid drawing of the horses has been considered, the leading feature of this work is the excellent relation which all its parts bear to each other, the artist having fully secured that expression of fitness by which nature unites all her various features, blending them into one beautiful and harmonious whole. Mr. Beatty also, deserves honor as being the first Pittsburg artist to produce an etching. The advance proof of the plate which he made after his picture. "Return to Labor," is worthy of notice for itself, as well as being the first work of its kind by one of our home artists.

THE extent to which art has invaded the home life of a nation forms a fair criterion by which to judge of its progress. In culture and civilization. And, in this respect, art does not simply consist of hanging pictures upon the walls, nor yet in having the immates of the household dabble in colors, decorate china, hammer brass or make crayon portraits of their relatives and friends, but it is indicated their relatives and friends, but it is indicated by the degree of judgment and artistic taste with which the house is furnished. A sense of the harmonious relations of colors, combined with an eye for beauty of form, in the articles of utility or ornament with which we surround ourselves is as positive evidence of the possession of the true artistic instinct as the accumulation of pictures and art works, and if in addition to this we become possessed of a fair share

sion of the true artistic instinct as the accumulation of pictures and art works, and if in addition to this we become possessed of a fair share of pictures, and these good ones, selected with judgment and taste, we have realized about all that it is possible for the average individua to attain to in this particular. Judged from its effects upon home life, perhaps the most important branch of art is that applied to the designing and construction of household furniture. As this applies to objects of daily use, and with which we are more or less constantly surrounded, it is a matter which interests every one, and the presence or absence of a display of artistic taste and judgment in this particular is an influence for good or evil from which none can escape. Fortunately, there is of late years evidence of an increasing appreciation of the, value of art as practically applied to every-day life; people have begun to reject the oult-time ugliness, and to call for forms of grace and beauty; and in color harmony begins to take the place of crudity. Whatever may be demanded by the public in this direction will be forthcoming, but demand must necessarily come before supply. Flaxman was able to greatly advance the art of pottery-making in England, but an advance in art should not be permitted to depend upon the energies of any individual or it was be delayed centuries be-England, but an advance in art should not be permitted to depend upon the energies of any individual or it may be delayed centuries beyond its time. Let there be a great public demand, however, and a hundred such as Flaxman will come forward as if by magic. There is at present good evidence of this popular demand for the beautiful in the preparations which are made to meet it, and there is every indication that it will continue to increase. When once the people fully realize the amount of mesthetic pleasure to be derived from the thoroughly tasteful adornment of their homes they will not readily accept ugliness in its place, more especially as it is often just as easy to make an object graceful as the reverse.

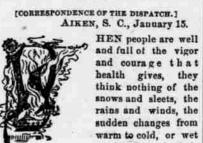
Sunshine and Balmy Breezes, Where Winter Storms Are Unknown.

THE PEER OF ALL WINTER RESORTS

Memories of the War Cherished by the People of Aiken, S. C.

DEVOTED, HEROIC SOUTHERN WOMEN

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.] AIKEN, S. C., January 15.



think nothing of the snows and sleets, the rains and winds, the sudden changes from warm to cold, or wet to dry, beyond their disagreeableness and their derference with plans for pleasure. But for invalids and

those especially who have disease of the chest the cold and cruel winter, with the bitter blasts-now howling-now whispering hypocritically of springtime balm, is especially trying. More than that it is fraught with dread, distress and danger. What is needed for such invalids, and for all who desire to escape the rigors of the season when flowers are dead and bills are bleak and bear and the storm king rules and rages with the savage pride of power that dominates all out doors at least, is a warm, an equable-we may say-the ideal

climate. But where to find it is the question that most deeply concerns those in whom the forces of life are low, who need vigor, need stimulus and require the tonic of open, fresh air and warm, refreshing sunshine. Some pronounce for clear, bracing mountain air, others more highly esteem the warmth of the tropics, while still others seek for regions where can be found a cool sumpressed and a readerstary with the same warmth. mer and a moderate winter—a happy me-dium that is known in only a very few favored spots upon the globe.

FAMOUS WINTER RESORTS. Europe has its famous winter resorts along the Mediterranean, in the South of France, on the sunny slopes of Spain, while in this country Florida, Texas and Southern California about complete the list.

Those who stand by the Alpine theory that dry, clear, frosty
air is most conducive to the healing of the lungs, and the cure of physical debility, stand up for Colorado and the mountainous plateaus of the Alps, while others, who savor the warm and dry regions with an equable temperature and the genial breezes from warm ocean currents, are wont to extol and recommend lower California. Southern Europe is the more fashionable, especially for rich Americans, who follow the nobility of Europe, and who are fully possessed with the idea that anything that costs the most money must, of course, be the best thing. San Remo, Mentone, Nice, Biarritz and other noted resorts swarm with dukes and duchesses, counts and countesses, and Ger-man barons and English earls and Italian princes, consequently the American million-aires must be there also, even if the most favored spots on the globe, as regards cli-mate and health, are in their own country. It is the happy belief of the inhabitant of Aiken that no place yet discovered in America or Europe so per ectly comes up to the conditions of health as their own favored town. Those who know anything of the scientific features of the case take the utmost delight in the figures which show that the mean relative humidity of Aiken is only 58 per cent, while in Florida it is 71 per cent, in Thomasville, Ga., 63, Nice, Italy, 71, and in Mentone 70. If figures do not lie this should of course settle

the case for all doubting Thomases.

If pneumonia and other lung distases are to be relieved and cured by tonic air and a dry climate, then Aiken has good reason to glorify itself, for certainly such conditions are here to be found. We have said something about this before, but the longer we stay here the more we learn, and the more enlightenment we propose to give on the subject, for the benefit of the many who are longing and eager to know.

BLISS TO BREATHE. If it has been settled by the doctors-who ought to know that moderate elevation, dry air, warm climate and the balsamic odor of pine woods are the favorable conditions for the cure of throat and lung diseases and nervous prostration—then we may say they are here, and that many are greatly benefited is certain. The average outdoors winter tem-perature is 50°. To-day it was 64° in the shade, with such sunshine and balm as made it a luxury to live and bliss to breathe. The streets were full of invalids riding, driving, walking. Sick wives with stalwart devoted husbands—frail and feeble men supported by vigorous, healthy helpmeets-preity young girls who are here to secure lost roses-delicate young men on the search of brawn and bronze and muscle—all were enjoying such a glow of sparkling sun-shine, such heavenly blue of sky, and such airs as were blown in Eden before original sin and total depravity were invented.

Aiken is laid out on the most gorgeous scale. The streets are 150 feet wid double rows of trees and parks in the middle, with seats scattered along the side-walk, so that pedestrians can sit down and

enjoy the beauties of nature, drink in the virtues of the air and take in the passing throng. "I don't think my husband looks half a bad as most of the men here," said a tall, anxious-looking lady at the book stall, who was evidently a newcomer. "He is very ill of course, but he does not look so awfully bad, does he?" she said, appealingly looking round, as if for confirmation and reas-surance to buoy her hopes and belie her

was beautiful to see. That she had had

weary days and broken nights was visible in

"Oh, no;" said the lady addressed, "he looks quite sick, of course, but he will not be here a month till he will be like a new

present stock at reduced prices. The nopeful smile that brightened the worn and anxious face of the devoted wife

every line of her countenance and in the tired-out look in her eyes. For strain on A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, catarrh, vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a recipe which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 38 Warren st., New York City, will receive the recipe free of charge. nerves and energies the poor woman needed rest, and balm, and change, herself as much as her husband, but her sole thought was as her husband, but her sole thought was for him—his health, his restoration, his en-joyment were what filled her mind to the exclusion of sel:. The few words of encour-agement and sympathy, aided by the air and sunshine, gave hope, and she fondly hugged the gelusion that her husband, her patient, her treasure, did not look so badly as other men she met, when the fact really was that to the bystanders, he looked like an animated ghost. If the climate of Aiken could put the vigor of health into such a

However, let us hope it will so refresh and invigorate the loving wife that she may better bear the cares and burdens that will so soon tall upon her shoulders—the task of supporting and educating five fatherless children. School children at the North who are na tive Americans often taunt their schoolfellows from across the sea on their nationality as a "sassy Irish thing," or as a "nix foor steh Dutchman," but here the reproach and belittling gibes come on another score, as we heard on the street to-day.
"Oh you," said a white child, with strong

"Oh you," said a white child, with strong contempt, to a middling dark one," you are nothing but a black-and-tan."
"Well," replied the little darky, her eyes sparkling with rage, "you thank your Heavenly Father you're not a black-and-tan; but, anyhow," she continued, with rising wrath, "I'd nufl sight ruther be a black-and-tan than poc-ah white trash like you."
But for all that we have seen and heard

tween whites and blacks as between native Americans and Irish and Germans in the

NO BACE FEELING. There are no indications of "bitter race antagonisms," "deadly feuds" or "im-passable gulfs of hate," and the dominance

passable guils of nate, and the dominance of force by fear, as some of the rip-tearing, fire-eating, bloody-shirt orators are wont so blatantly to portray. The black and white races have grown up together in the South for generations, and while the emancipation proclamation changed their conditions, it did not provoke the antagonism expected—did not to large extent destroy the loyalty of servants to their old-time masters; did not result in hate and bitterness, save where result in hate and bitterness, save where perhaps it was fomented by carpet-baggers and freedman's aid missionaries. It is on of the pleasant memories of the war cherished by the Aiken people that during the whole unpleasantness between the North and South and when Kilpatrick's troopers from Sherman's army invaded the town, only one negro braved the contempt of his neighbors by joining the Yunkess and becoming disnegro braved the contempt of his neighbors by joining the Yankees and becoming dis-loyal to the Confederates. All were heart and hand with their white friends. It is amazing to think that this peaceful little village was shelled for three days during Sherman's March to the sea. But so it was. And that its inhabitants were reduced to

Another bit of testimony to the climate of Aiken is furnished in the fact that after the surrender of Lee, officers and men and orses were here for months to recover from the effects of the war.

With ideas of the fire-eating Southrons

formed from "The Fool's Errand," by Judge little conversation he said that how he came South first was with a sister who had con-sumption. They went to Florida, but it failed to benefit her, and she died shortly after reaching home. With a like fate in view for himself in a New England climate, view for himself in a New England climate, he determined to settle in the South, and fixed upon Aiken as the spot. He bought a handsome estate, upon which was a spacious residence house of the olden style. Here he has lived in good health ever since. He has fertilized his fields, and raised good crops and managed his affairs with Yankee energy and thrift. We asked him if he had ever had any trouble, or suffered from ostracism as a Northern manand a "Yank" at that—but he said no, never. He was never molested or mis-treated in the slightest degree. But then, said he in an explanatory way, I never wanted an office. If I had gone actively into politics it might have been different. The politicians are the fire-eaters—not the people. North, as well as South, the politicians are great on gab, and are given to lying and all manner of deviltry. The old man's eyes twinkled, and anybody could see that he was smart and cute enough to get along anywhere.

get along anywhere. WOMEN OF THE SOUTH. We of the North have been to.d that the women of the South were the most devoted and heroic upholders or the Confederacythat they sacrificed everything for its suc cess-that they by a courage and braveryworthy of a better cause—encouraged its defenders in the face of dire defeat to persevere, to try, try again, to perish in the last ditch rather than surrender, and when at last the game was lost, the women dis-played the most bitterness, cherished the warmest resentment, and were full of un-dying hatred to the North; but certainly, as yet, we have seen no manifestation of such feeling. It may exist, but if it does it is closely concealed. It is hard-ly in consonance with human nature not to hate what people deem to be the cause of inexpressible suffering and privation. But in the bitter school of experience, and under the iron hand of misfortune, they have learned to love their enemies for revenue only, as a cynic observes, or to forgive them from a business point of view, but we preseriously and heroically been fed to live up to the creed they profess by loving their neighbors as themselves, and by praying for all such as have despitefully used them by defeating their champions in the open field. And talking of living up to religious pro essions and tee thaching and creed of Christ. we know of no small town on the continent better provided with the means of grace, or in which the spiritual interests of the peo-ple are more carefully attended to than this town of Aiken. For a population of per-haps 1,200 white people it has an Episcopal, a Presbyterian, a Methodist, a Baptist and a Roman Catholic church. These are apart

from the churches of the colored people. BESSIE BRAMBLE About Overconts. A very popular price is fifteen dollars, and that's the figure we now offer our \$35, \$30 and \$28 kersey and chinchilla overcoats at. A dozen different styles, all silk and satin lined. They were "bargains" at \$30. Imagine what value they are at \$15. We Imagine what value they are at \$10. We also have a number of overcoats at \$10 reduced from \$22. We've simply knocked the bottom out of prices in men's business suits. A ten dollar bill buys an elegant all wool suit that would have cost you \$22 a week ago, and when you recollect that we only deal in the better qualities of men's clothing, you'll understand the full strength of these bargain prices. Just look in and see us to-morrow; we will be glad to meet you whether you purchase or not.

P. C. C. C., Cor. Grant and Diamond sts.,

New Departure in Accident Insurance. The National Benefit Association, of In-dianapolis, Ind., have recently added to their business an industrial branch for ac-cident insurance, in which the premiums will be collected weekly at the homes or the workshops of the insured.

Mr. John Jordan, who has had some 20 years' experience in industrial insurance, the last five years as superintendent for the Prudential Insurance Company of America, has accepted the position of supervisor for the industrial branch.

I WILL remove my place of business to the corner of Smithfield street and Seventh avenue, Bissell block, on or about March 1. Previous to removal I will close out my

WALTER ANDERSON. Cor. Wood street and Sixth avenue,

Catarrh Cured.

THE Pittsburg Beef Company, agents for Switt's Chicago dressed beef, sold at whole sale during the week ending January 19, 135 carcasses of beef. Average weight per carcass, 590 pounds; average price 5% cents

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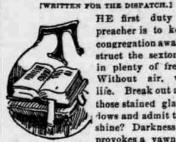
JACKSON'S. 954 and 956 Liberty St. Special Kid Glove Bargain. 150 doz. fine 4 b. embroidered kid gloves

choice colors, 50c, worth 75c, at Ro GOLD-HEADED canes and umbrellas; lowest prices, at Hauch's, No. 295 Fifth ave. No charge for engraving. wFsu

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SUNDAY THOUGHTS

BY A CLERGYMAN.



HE first duty of a preacher is to keep the in plenty of fresh air.
Without air, without life. Break out a few of those stained

ton sang:

"I love the high embow'ed roof With antique pillars massy proof, And storied windows richly dight, Casting a dim. religious light."

But Milton was a poet. He looked at the And that its inhabitants were reduced to unknown—undreamed of privations is shown by the story of a lady that they careshown by the story of a lady that they cared the must insist upon right physical conditions for this work. The whole atmost ditions for this work. The whole atmost ditions for this work. decorum-the routine of worship-the abnormal hush—the whispered chants—all tend to drowsiness; and the droning voice of the clerical reader completes the sleepy spell. Hence, the congregation settles into the "sleepy hollow" of the pew and plays Tourgee, we were not a little surprised to meet a Yankee from New England who has lived here for nearly a quarter of a century in peace and quietness, and has won the respect of his friends and neighbors. In a ferson. And no wonder-for now it is not "Oh," said one who was troubled with insomnia, "would that a man could carry his

pew to bed with him!" Preacher, take a lesson from the politicians. During the late national canvass, with a theme not half as vital as yours, they with a theme not half as vital as yours, they broke through decorum and convulsed the continent. How? By talking from the heart to the heart amid congenial surroundings. Our Methodist brethren keep things lively by exploding amens. Well, they have an apostolic warrant. For anciently in a religious assembly, as in a modern political meeting, the speaker might be assailed by a rattling fusillade of interruptions, assent, dissent, questions—all were orthodox. In such circumstances he could not glue his eyes to a manuscript. He had to be a "minute mah," like our revolutionary sires. Such was the scene when St. Peter preached on the day of Pentecost, and the people broke jnup on him with the cry, "what shall we do?"

Let the preachers themselves wake up, if

we do?"
Let the preachers themselves wake up, if they would awaken others. An English bishop once said to the great actor, Garrick: "Why is it that you act to full seats, while I preach to empty pews?" "Welt," replied Garrick, "I preach fletion as though it were truth, You preach truth as though it were fletion."

gates at Florence. The coffin of the Duke is enclosed in an Egyptian sarchophagus of black marbie, brought from Alexandria. Thus Europe and Africa are taxed to decorate death. The immense sum of \$960,000 is lavished upon this monument of pride.

This matter of mortuary decoration is everywhere overdone. The cemeteries are populous with ostentations monuments. An effort is made (vain and absurb) to carry the distinctions of time into eternity. Meanwhile the worms are busy under ground refuring the vanity above. Death is a Jacobin—it levels all with an undistinguishing hand. Let those stay equal who have been thus equalized. Ostentation at the grave is grotesquely out of place—like advertising disease, or bussting of decrepitude. Only vulgar beggars uncover and parade their sores.

No one criticizes when private grief sets up the modest commemorative headstone, or molds and unveils the beloved form in

"Stone that breathes and struggles, Or brass that seems to speak." But the expenditure of \$500,000 u pon a manso-leum does not honor the dead—it commemor-Coleridge was an admirer of John Wesley,

Coleridge was an admirer of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism. Southey's "Life of Wesley" was constantly in his hands. He gave his copy of it to Southey on account of its marginal annotations. One of them contained the grateful apostrophe: "Oh, dear and honored Southey, this book is the favorite of my library among many favorites, the book which I can read for the twentieth time with delight, when I can read nothing else."

Coleridge's fascination lay not so much in the charm of the story teller, as in the charm of the story itself. And Wesley's was a wonderful life! If you would learn how great things may be modestly done, what joy may be found in grief, what peace may be had amid tempests, study the career of this hero of faith.

"Carrie," said the kind maiden aunt, "Carrie," said the kind maiden aunt, "how was it that your brother Johnnie got so much of the cake, when I gave to you?" "Because," replied Carrie, rubbing her eyes—he snatched it!" God gave mankind the good things of the earth—gold for money, coal for fuel, wheat for bread, cotton and flax and wool for clothing, iron for building; the raw material for supplying every need. How did the Johnnie whose name is Monopoly get so much cake? "Because he snatched it!" Unde Sam should step in anh interview Johnnie and make him disgorge that cake. This is the view of Judge Barrett, of the Supreme Court of New York, who, in a recent judgment, has soundly spanked Johnnie Monopoly and commanded him to return the cake. Johnnie is aghast. But such is the law—God's law even more than man's. It is both genuine democracy and New Testament Christianity.

Here is a clipping which carries its own moral: "My son, I observe that you are reading that sage headline in this morning's paper, 'Don't Be a Clam.' Now take your father's advice rather than that of the newspaper, and remember that you might do worse than be a clam. The clams that I have met in this world have minded their have met in this world have minded their own business; have kept their mouchs shut; have avoided indorsing their friends' notes; have never embezzled trust funds; have never come reeling home at midnight under the influence of cocktaits; have never told lies about their neighbors or indulged in ribald jest or wounding repartee. Remember these things, my son. Emulate the clam, and if misfortune overtake you, as it often does the bivaive of whose virtues I have just spoken, you will at least have the consolation that he has: your troubles will not be due to your own foolishness."

This is a telegraphic age. We speak by lightning. We travel by steam. We light our houses by electricity. We live longer in a year than our ancestors did in half a century—judged by what we accomplish. Mere length is out of date—like last year's almanac. People now-a-days skip long editorials, and don't read long books, and avoid long talkers, and stay away from long meetings—or get up and go out. "Time is fleeting." There is much to do.

The application is to ministers: Don't preach long sermons, and thus oblige your parishioners, in self-detence, to pull out their watches and shut them with an admonitory click. Cut it short. Make up in quality for any lack in quantity. A poor sermon is tolerable if it be short; a good one is tolerable if it be long. The application is to Christians: "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might"—he night cometh. Therefore improve the pass, ag occasion. Speak your word, perform your work, and then, like poor Joe, in Dicken's story, move on. Don't wait to be run over. The application is to the household: Draw together to-day—to-morrow never comes. Why live a tip-toe? Settle down on your heels, and enjoy the present. Love one another, help one another, forgive one another, sympathize with one another, now.

A fool never has enough, though he has you four months to pay for the everything. - Lucilius. He who has grown weary of remaining at home often goes forth and suddenly returns, inasmuch as he discovers he is nothing better for being abroad.—Lucretius. for being abroad.—Lucretius.

By examining the tongue of a patient physicians find out the disease of the body, and philosophers the disease of the mind.—Justin.

I never knew a bad man who was not unhappy.—Juvinius.

Mutu ! faith abolished, all human safety is

destroyed.--Livy.

The only path that surely leads to a life of peace lies through goodness.—Juvenal.

The seeds of our own punishment are self-sewn the same moment that we commit sin.—

Heriod.

The man is not near who hath the use of things necessary.—Horace.

Perverse mankind, whose wills created free, Charge all their woes on absolute decree.

—Homer (Odyssay). "Virtue (sings a wise old poet) though in rags will keep me warm."—Not in this climate!

Woman has been defined as "An essay on

goodness and grace in one volume, elegantly bound. Although it may be dear, every man should have a copy." should have a copy."

It's poor work allays settin' the dead above the livin.' We shall all on us he dead some time I reckon; it'ud be better if folks 'ud make much on us beforehand, instid o' beginnin' when we've gone. It's but little good you'll do a-waterin' the last year's crop.—Mrs. Payser, in Adam Bede.

A bad characteristic of our time is insuba friend in Ireland, said, "Pat, come to America. Here one man is as good as another—and better, too." We have no rule

preacher is to keep the congregation awake. Instruct the sexton to let in plenty of fresh air. Without air, without life. Break out a few of those stained glass windows and admit the sunshine? Darkness always provokes a yawn. Millement of the conference of pillars massy proof, and ows richly dight, religious light."

poet. He looked at the esthetic point of view. It is instruct and arouse. It is instructed in habitual disolvedience to law and order, what shall prevent their becoming chronic disturbers of law and order? These dear ones—shall they mature into tenants of jails and food for the gallows?

Here a question of gravest interest to every thoughtful patriot is touched. Based as our Grey what shall prevent their becoming chronic disturbers of law and order? These dear ones—shall they mature into tenants of jails and food for the gallows?

Here a question of gravest interest to every thoughtful patriot is touched. Based as our Grey mature into tenants of jails and food for the gallows?

Here a question of gravest interest to every thoughtful patriot is touched. Based as our Grey what hope of the permanence of republican institutions, if the future voters, the government of to-morrow are drunken, or lack virtue, or are without self-control?

A deadly peril to domestic happiness and national stability masquerades in this insubordinate young the plastic bour of youth. As Pope says:

"Just as the tree's inclined."

And a wiser than Pope affirms: "Train up a

"Just as, the twig is bent the tree's inclined." "Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

And a wiser than Pope affirms: "Train up a child in the way he should got and when he is old, he will not depart from it." The place, therefore, in which to meet and stifle the latent peril is the nursery. Stamp out this spark of childish disobedience, and the general conflagration—the Chicago or Boston fire of adult conflict with legitimate authority is prevented. Parents, and above all Christian parents, this is your work. The command of God, the example of Christ, the comfort of home, the good government of the country, unitedly dictate the duty of implanting early habits of obedience. Faithfulness here quiets the present and secures the future.

Since the dawn of authentic history. Africa has been a common prey. In the interior wars have been perpetually fomented in ket. The rakish slave ship, Built in the eclipse, and rigged with curses dark,

has ever haunted the coast. The seraglice of the East and the hearthstones of the West once said to the great actor. Garrick: "Why is it that you act to full seats, while I preach to empty pews?" "Well," replied Garrick, "I preach fiction as though it were firth. You preach truth as though it were firth. You have been stocked with servanits, the Western world is now closed to slavery. The barbaric East still holds the door open. Christendom is at last united in the purpose to close that door.

At last, the great powes, under the inspiration of a benevoient Cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church, have formed, have so believe the final suppression of the slave trader. England, Germany, France, Austria, Italy, Greece and Portugal (this last for cenary rises the European agent of the slave traders) have agreed to maintain a navai blockade of the east coast, the exit of the inhuman traffic. Presently the patrol is to be reinforced by pushing repressive expeditions into the interior. The you



TAKE A WOMAN'S ADVICE. This is only the second time in eight weeks that I have had to polish my boots, and yet I had hard work getting my husband to give up his old blacking brush, and the annoyance of having the paste blacking rub off on his pants, and adopt

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